

The Project Gutenberg eBook, First Lessons In Geography, by James Monteith

This eBook is for the use of
anyone anywhere at no cost and
with
almost no restrictions
whatsoever. You may copy it,
give it away or
re-use it under the terms of the
Project Gutenberg License
included
with this eBook or online at
www.gutenberg.net
Title: First Lessons In Geography

Author: James Monteith

Release Date: March 25, 2004
[eBook #11722]

Language: English

***START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG
EBOOK FIRST LESSONS IN
GEOGRAPHY***

**E-text prepared by Justin
Gillbank**

**and Project Gutenberg
Distributed Proofreaders
from images provided by
Internet Archive
Children's Library
and University of Florida**

Note: Images of the original pages are available through the Florida Board of Education, Division of Colleges and Universities, PALMM Project, 2001. (Preservation and Access for American and British Children's Literature, 1850-1869.) See
<http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/dl/UF00000411.jpg>
or
<http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/dl/UF00000411.pdf>

FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.—NO.
1.

FIRST LESSONS

IN

GEOGRAPHY;



OR,

INTRODUCTION TO "YOUTH'S MANUAL OF
GEOGRAPHY."

By JAMES MONTEITH.

1856.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

No. 1.—MONTEITH'S FIRST LESSONS IN
GEOGRAPHY, for Beginners.

No. 2.—MONTEITH'S YOUTH'S MANUAL OF
GEOGRAPHY, for Junior and Intermediate Classes.

No. 3.—McNALLY'S SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, for
Advanced Classes in Schools, Academies, and
Seminaries.

The above Books, which are written by Practical
Teachers, constitute the most complete GEOGRAPHICAL
SCHOOL SERIES extant; and they are so adapted to each
other, that the learner advances from one to the other with
satisfaction and success.

A.S. BARNES & CO.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1854,
BY JAMES MONTEITH, In the Clerk's Office of the
District Court of the United States for the Southern
District of New York.

PREFACE.

It is evident, that to secure a complete system of teaching
Geography in our Schools, there should be at least three
grades of Text-books; namely, INTRODUCTORY,
INTERMEDIATE, and ADVANCED. As the necessity for a

Geography more introductory in its character than those now in use has been long felt, the Author would respectfully solicit the notice of his fellow-teachers to this little work.

Its plan is such, that the subject is presented in the most simple form.

It treats of GENERAL FEATURES, such as the locality and description of Continents, Countries, States, Rivers, Mountains, &c., without dwelling prematurely upon the minute details that embarrass the learner in his first effort.

The EXERCISES are arranged in Question and Answer.

The MAPS are free from all meridians, parallels of latitude, and any superabundance of names; thereby giving a greater prominence to the general divisions of land and water.

CONTENTS.

DEFINITIONS

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

MAP OF THE EASTERN STATES

MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA

MAP OF EUROPE

MAP OF ASIA

MAP OF AFRICA



HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

HISTORY OF THE EASTERN STATES

HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE STATES

HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

HISTORY OF THE WESTERN STATES

HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA

HISTORY OF EUROPE

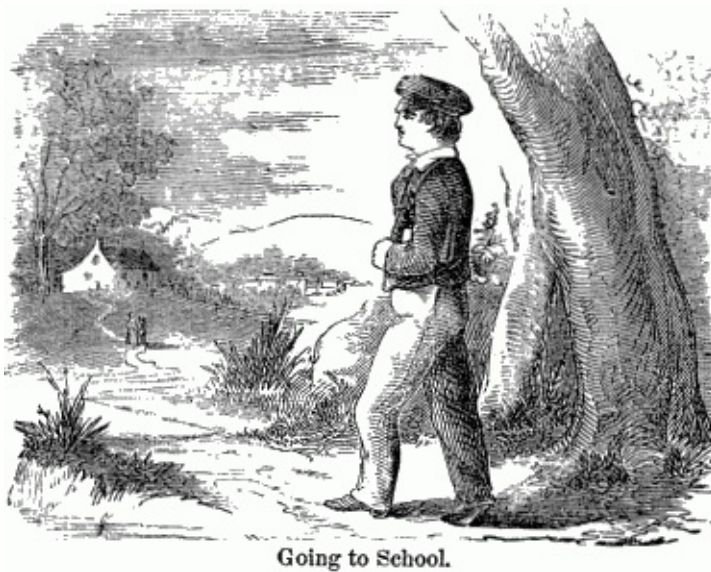
HISTORY OF ASIA

HISTORY OF AFRICA

FIRST LESSONS

IN

GEOGRAPHY.



LESSON I.

Q. What is Geography?

A. A description of the Earth's surface.

Q. What is the Earth?

A. The planet or body on which we live.

Q. What is the shape of the Earth?

A. Round, like a ball.

Q. Of what is the Earth composed?

A. Land and Water.

LESSON II.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. The largest division of the land.

Q. How many Continents are there?

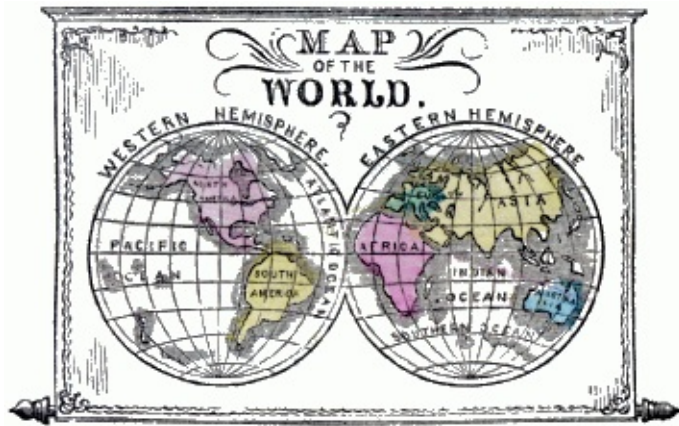
A. Two; the Eastern and the Western.

Q. On which Continent do we live?

A. On the Western Continent.

Q. What are the divisions of the Western Continent?

A. North America and South America.



Q. What are the divisions of the Eastern Continent?

A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. The largest division of the water.

Q. How many Oceans are there?

A. Five; Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern or Antarctic, Northern or Arctic.

LESSON III.

Q. Which is the largest Ocean?

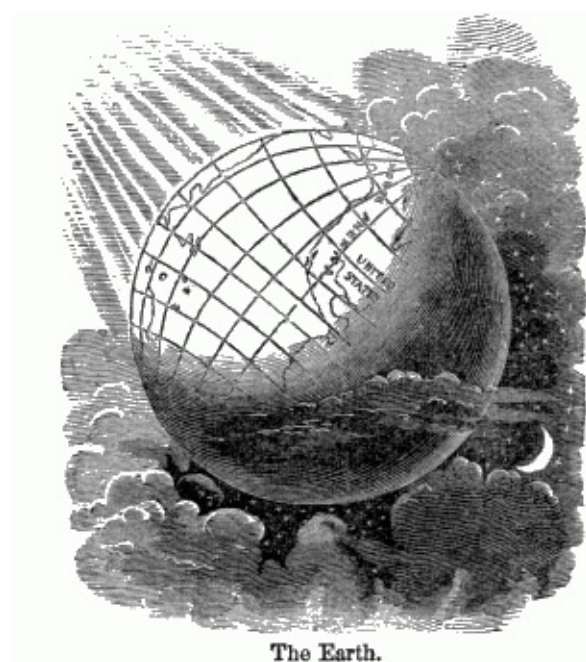
A. The Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is an Island?

A. A portion of land *entirely* surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A portion of land *almost* surrounded by water.



Q. What is a Lake?

A. A body of water almost surrounded by land.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A neck joining two larger portions of land.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A passage connecting two larger bodies of water.

LESSON IV.

Q. What is a Cape?

A. A point of land extending into the water.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A vast elevation of land.

Q. What is a Hill?

A. A small elevation of land.



Studying Geography.

Q. What is a Volcano?

A. A mountain which sends out fire, smoke, and lava.

Q. What is a Valley?

A. The low land between hills or mountains.

Q. What is a Plain?

A. A level tract of land.

Q. What is a Desert?

A. A barren region of country.

LESSON V.

Q. What is a Sea?

A. The division of water, the next in size to an ocean.

Q. What is a Gulf or Bay?

A. A body of water extending into the land.

Q. What is a River?

A. A stream of water flowing through the land.



Q. By what are Rivers formed?

A. By Springs.

Q. What is a Spring?

A. Water flowing from the ground.

Q. What are Small Streams called?

A. Brooks and Creeks.

LESSON VI.

Q. Who governs an Empire?

A. An Emperor.

Q. Who governs a Kingdom?

A. A King or a Queen.

Q. Who governs a Republic?

A. Men elected by the People.



A Caravan crossing a Desert.

Q. Which is the largest Empire in the world?

A. Russia.

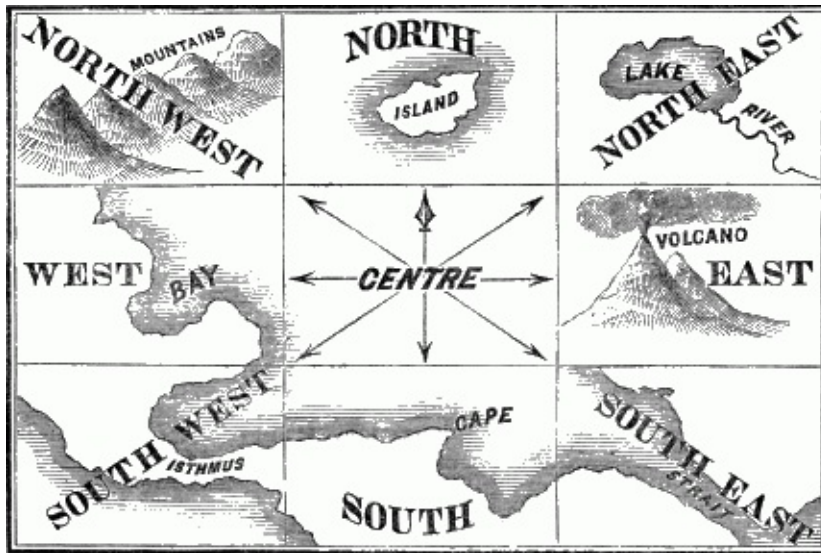
Q. Which is the largest Kingdom in the world?

A. Great Britain.

Q. Which is the largest Republic in the world?

A. The United States.

LESSON VII.



Q. What is a Map?

A. A picture of the whole, or a part, of the Earth's Surface.

Q. What are the directions on a Map?

A. Toward the top, North; toward the bottom, South; to the right, East; to the left, West.

Q. In what direction from the centre of the picture is the Island?

A. North.

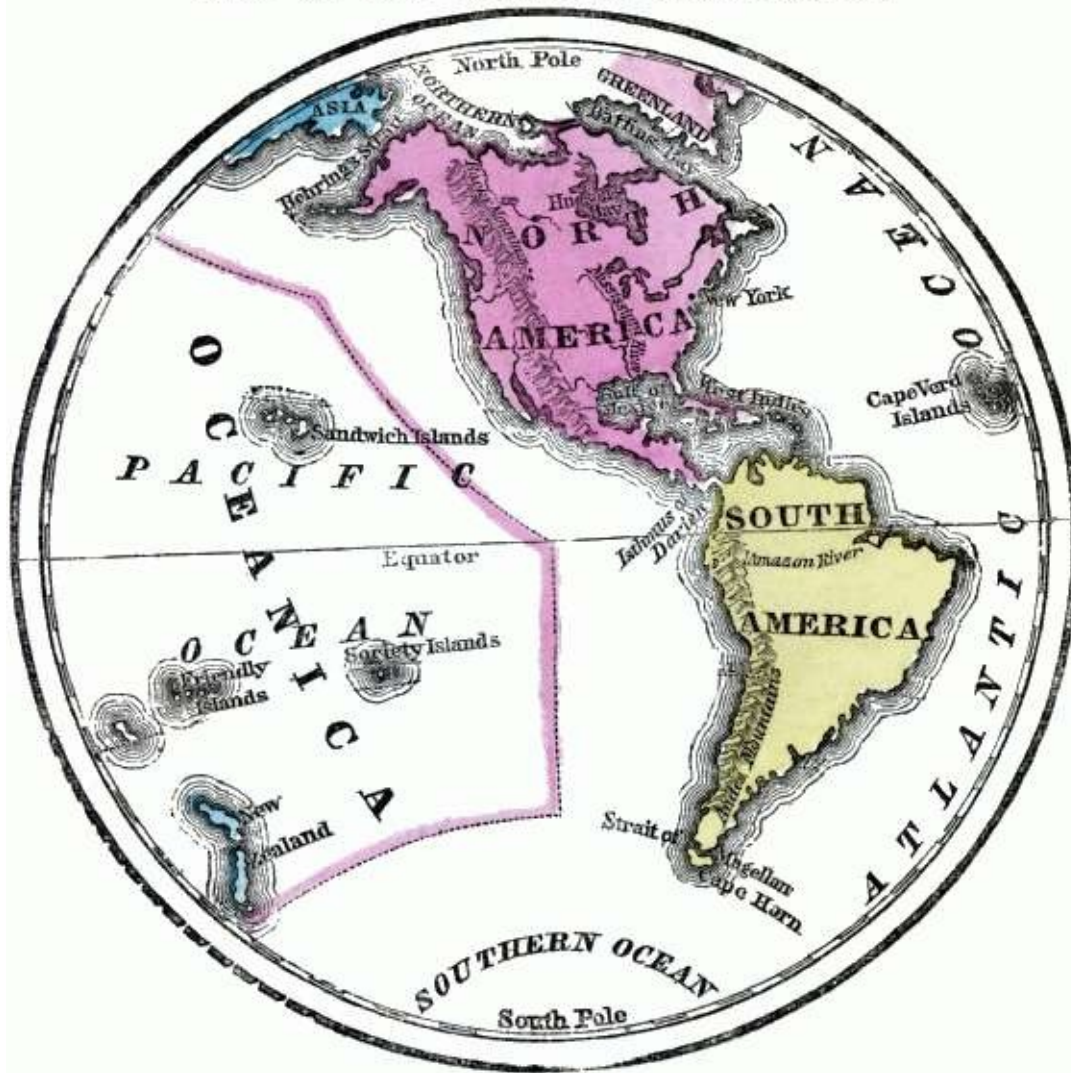
Q. In what direction is the Volcano? The Cape?

Q. The Bay? The Lake? The Strait? The Mountains?

Q. The Isthmus?

Q. What is in the East? In the West? In the South? In the North? In the Northwest? In the Southeast? In the Northeast? In the Southwest?

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



LESSON VIII.

Q. In what Division of the Earth do we live?

A. In North America.

Q. What Division south of North America?

A. South America.

Q. When you look at the rising Sun, what Ocean is before you?

A. Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Where does the Sun rise?

A. In the East.

Q. Where, then, is the Atlantic Ocean?

A. East of America.

Q. When you look at the setting Sun, what Ocean is before you?

A. Pacific Ocean.

Q. Where does the Sun set?

A. In the West.

Q. Where is the Pacific Ocean?

A. West of America.

Q. What Ocean north of America?

A. Northern Ocean.

LESSON IX.

Q. What Ocean south of America?

A. Southern Ocean.

Q. What Isthmus joins South America to North America?

A. Isthmus of Darien.

Q. Which is the most northern Country of North America?

A. Greenland.

Q. What Bay west of Greenland?

A. Baffin's Bay

Q. Do you live in North America or in South America?

Q. What Ocean east of America?

Q. What Ocean west of America?

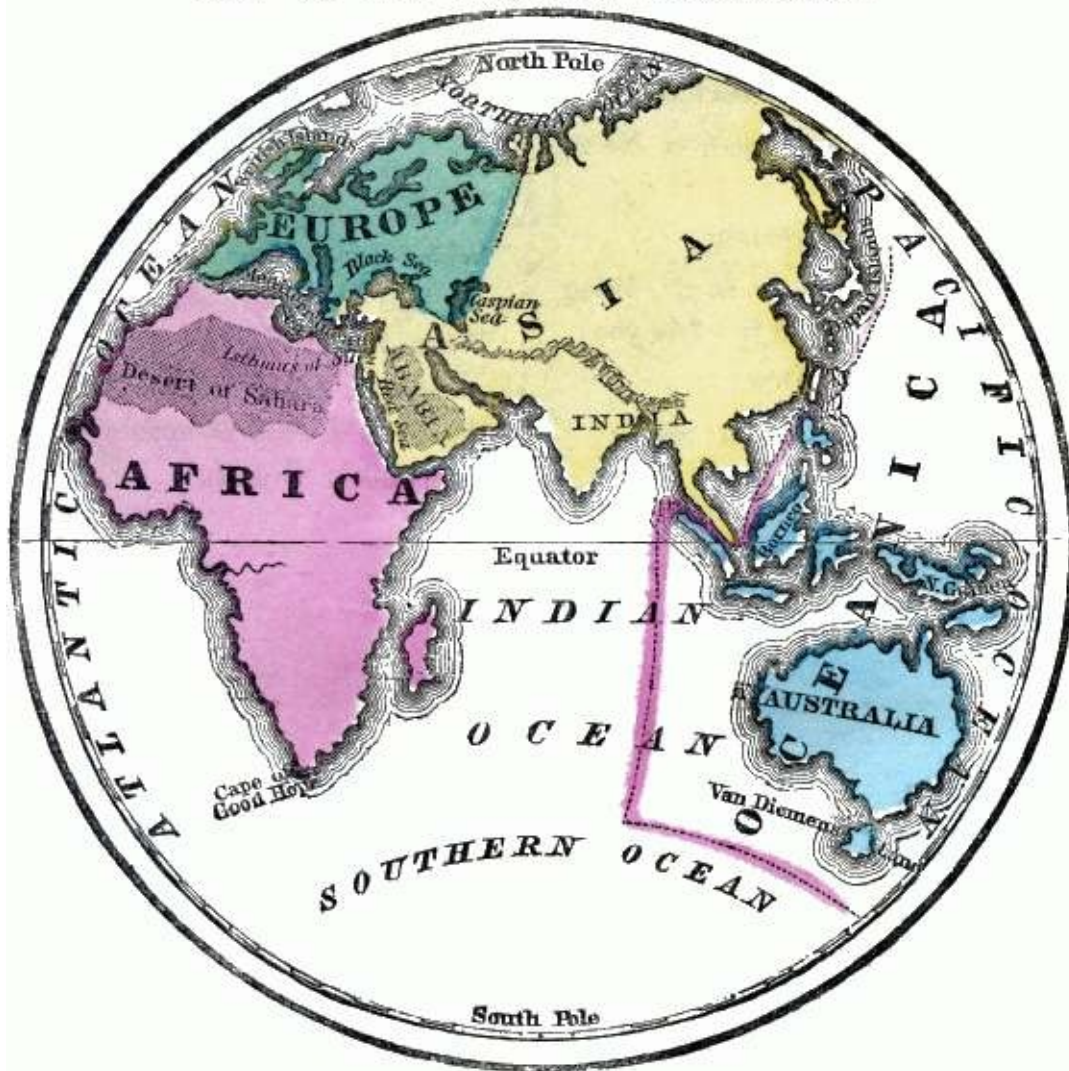
Q. Where is the Northern Ocean?

Q. Where is the Southern Ocean?

Q. In what Ocean are the Sandwich Islands?

Q. In what Ocean are the Cape Verd Islands?

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



LESSON X.

Q. What are the Divisions of the Eastern Continent?

A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. Which is the largest?

A. Asia.

Q. Which is the smallest?

A. Europe.

Q. Which is furthest to the right, or east?

A. Asia.

Q. Which is furthest south?

A. Africa.

Q. What Ocean east of Asia?

A. Pacific Ocean.

Q. What Ocean south of Asia?

A. Indian Ocean.

Q. What Ocean west of Africa?

A. Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What Sea south of Europe?

A. Mediterranean Sea.

LESSON XI

Q. What Sea east of Africa?

A. Red Sea.

Q. What Cape in the south of Africa?

A. Cape of Good Hope.

Q. What Division of the Earth is composed of Islands?

A. Oceanica.

Q. Which is the largest Island in the World?

A. Australia.

Q. What Oceans do you find on the Eastern Hemisphere?

Q. What Division between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans?

Q. What Division west of Asia?

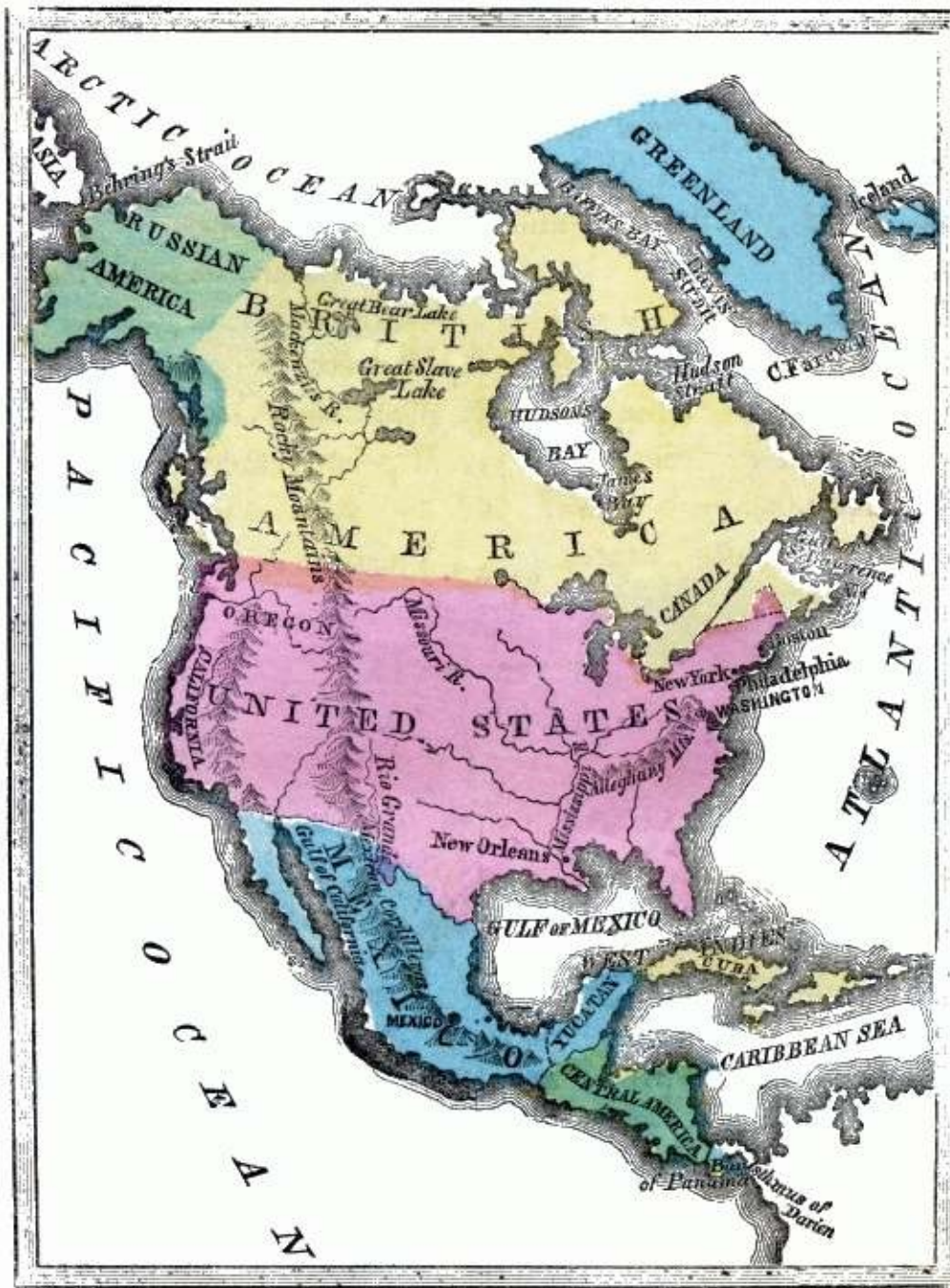
Q. What Division south of Europe?

Q. Between what Divisions is the Mediterranean Sea?

Q. Between what is the Red Sea?

Q. Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.



LESSON XII.

Q. What three Oceans around North America?

A. Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific.

Q. What Country furthest north?

A. Greenland.

Q. What Country furthest south?

A. Central America.

Q. In what Country do we live?

A. In the United States.

Q. What Country north of the United States?

A. British America.

Q. What Country south of the United States?

A. Mexico.

Q. What Country in the northwest?

A. Russian America.

Q. What Peninsula in the south?

A. Yucatan.

LESSON XIII.

Q. Between what two Oceans is the United States?

A. Atlantic and Pacific.

Q. What Bay west of Greenland?

A. Baffin's Bay.

Q. What Bay in British America?

A. Hudson's Bay.

Q. What large Sea southeast of North America?

A. Caribbéan Sea.

Q. Which are the largest two Countries of North America?

Q. Between what two Countries is the United States?

Q. In what Country is Hudson's Bay?

Q. Between what two Countries is Baffin's Bay?

Q. What large Island southeast of the United States?

Q. Where is Cape Farewell?

LESSON XIV.

Q. What large Gulf south of the United States?

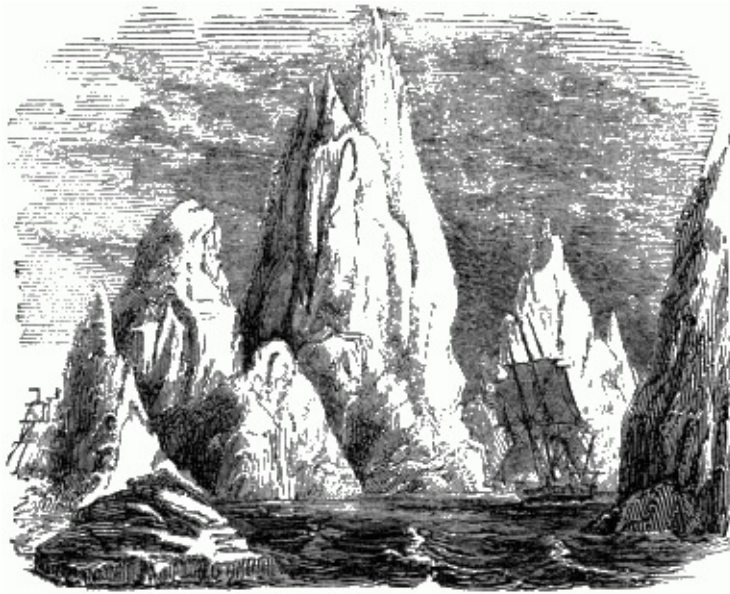
A. Gulf of Mexico.

Q. Where is the Gulf of Mexico?

A. South of the United States.

Q. What two great Rivers in the United States?

A. Mississippi and Missouri.



Icebergs near Greenland.

Q. What Mountains in the western part of N. America?

A. Rocky Mountains.

Q. Where are the Rocky Mountains?

A. In the western part of N. America

Q. What Island east of Greenland?

A. Iceland.

Q. Where is Iceland?

LESSON XV.

NORTH AMERICA.

Q. By whom was America discovered?

A. By Columbus; about 360 years ago.

Q. What kind of People did he find here?

A. Dark-colored Savages.

Q. What did Columbus name them?

A. Indians.



Columbus discovering America.

Q. After whom was America named?

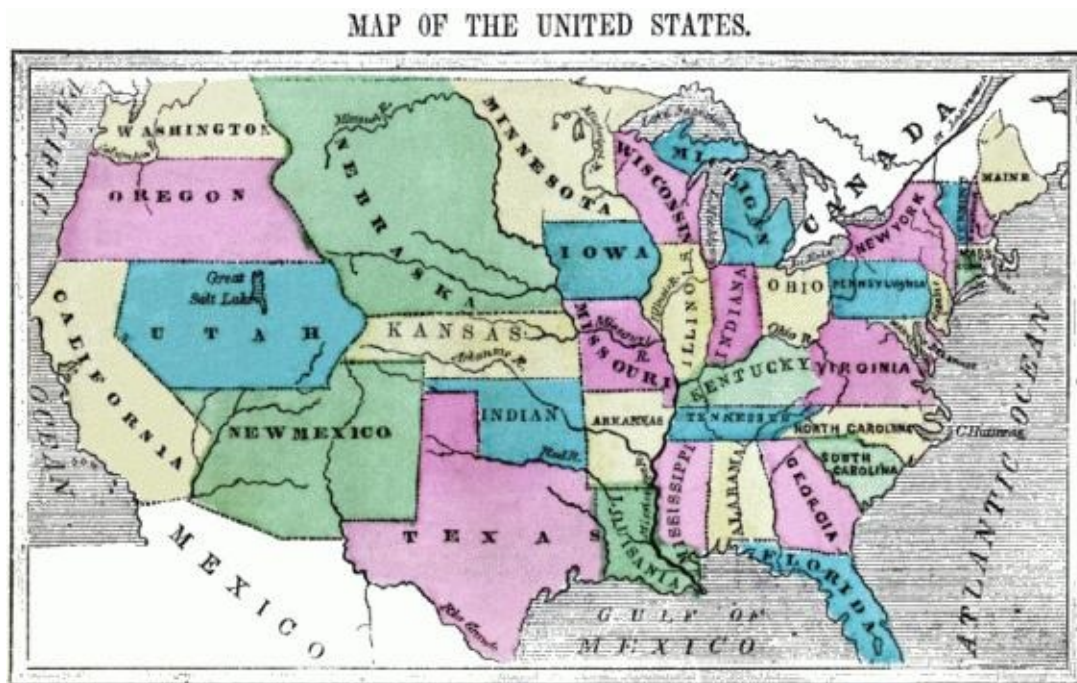
A. A man named Americus.

Q. What can you say of the Northern part of N. America?

A. It is very cold.

Q. What of the Southern part of N. America?

A. It is very warm.



LESSON XVI.

Q. How many States are there? 31.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into Eastern, Middle, Western, and Southern States.

Q. Which is the largest State?

A. Texas.

Q. Which is the smallest State?

A. Rhode Island.

Q. What State on the Pacific?

A. California.

Q. What State in the north, almost surrounded by Lakes?

A. Michigan.

Q. Which is the largest of these Lakes?

A. Lake Superior.

Q. What Lake east of Michigan?

A. Lake Huron.

Q. What Lake west of Michigan?

A. Lake Michigan.

Q. What River west of Texas?

A. Rio Grande.

LESSON XVII.

Q. What large River flows south into the Gulf of Mexico?

A. Mississippi River.

Q. What large Rivers flow into the Mississippi?

A. Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red.

Q. What River between Texas and Mexico?

A. Rio Grande.

Q. What Ocean east of the United States?

Q. What Ocean west?

Q. What Country south?

Q. What Gulf south?

Q. In what State do you live?

Q. What States touch your State?

Q. Where is Lake Superior?

Q. What Lake in Utah?

Q. Into what does the Ohio flow?

LESSON XVIII.

Q. Which State is furthest northeast?

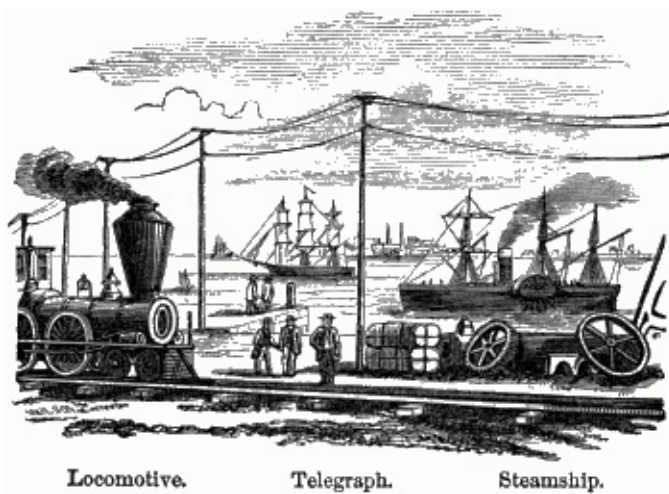
A. Maine.

Q. Where is Maine?

A. In the northeastern part of the United States.

Q. Which State is furthest south?

A. Florida.



Q. Between what Ocean and Gulf is Florida?

Q. What State is furthest west?

A. California.

Q. Where is California?

Q. What States touch the Mississippi River?

Q. What States touch the Gulf of Mexico?

Q. How many Territories are there?

A. Eight.

Q. Which is the largest Territory?

A. Nebraska.

LESSON XIX.

THE UNITED STATES.

Q. What are the people of the United States called?

A. Americans.

Q. Who governed this Country about 80 years ago?

A. The King of England.

Q. How did the Americans obtain their freedom?

A. By a war which lasted nearly eight years.



Q. What great man led the American army?

A. George Washington, who became the first President.

Q. How has this Country increased?

A. From 13 to 31 States.

Q. What troubles had the settlers of this Country?

A. Many were murdered by the Indians.

LESSON XX.

CAPITALS.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, on the *Potomac River*.

EASTERN STATES.

States. Capitals. Situation.

MAINE, Augusta, on the *Kennebec*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Concord, on the *Merrimac*.

VERMONT, Montpelier, on the *Onion*.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, on the *Boston Harbor*.

RHODE ISLAND, Providence, on the *Providence Bay*.

Newport, on the *Rhode Island*.

CONNECTICUT,* Hartford, on the *Connecticut*.

New Haven, on the *New Haven Bay*.

* *kon-net'e-kut*.

LESSON XXI.

MIDDLE STATES.

States. Capitals. Situation.

NEW YORK, Albany, on the *Hudson*.

NEW JERSEY, Trenton, on the *Delaware*.

PENNSYLVANIA, Harrisburg, on the *Susquehanna*.

DELAWARE, Dover, on the *Jones' Creek*.

LESSON XXII.

SOUTHERN STATES.

States. Capitals. Situation.

MARYLAND, Annapolis, on the *Severn*.

VIRGINIA, Richmond, on the *James*.

NORTH CAROLINA, Raleigh, near the *Neuse*.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia, on the *Congaree*.

GEORGIA, Milledgeville, on the *Oconee*.

FLORIDA, Tallahassee, *Inland*.

ALABAMA, Montgomery, on the *Alabama*.

MISSISSIPPI, Jackson, on the *Pearl*.

LOUISIANA, Baton Rouge,* on the *Mississippi*.

TEXAS, Austin, on the *Colorado*.

* *bat' on-roozh*.

LESSON XXIII.

WESTERN STATES.

States. Capitals. Situation.

ARKANSAS, Little Rock, on the *Arkansas*.

TENNESSEE, Nashville, on the *Cumberland*.

KENTUCKY, Frankfort, on the *Kentucky*.

OHIO, Columbus, on the *Sciota*.

MICHIGAN, Lansing, on the *Grand*.

INDIANA, Indianapolis, on the *West Fork of the White*.

ILLINOIS, (*oy*) Springfield, near the *Sangamon*.*

WISCONSIN, Madison, on the *Fourth Lake*.

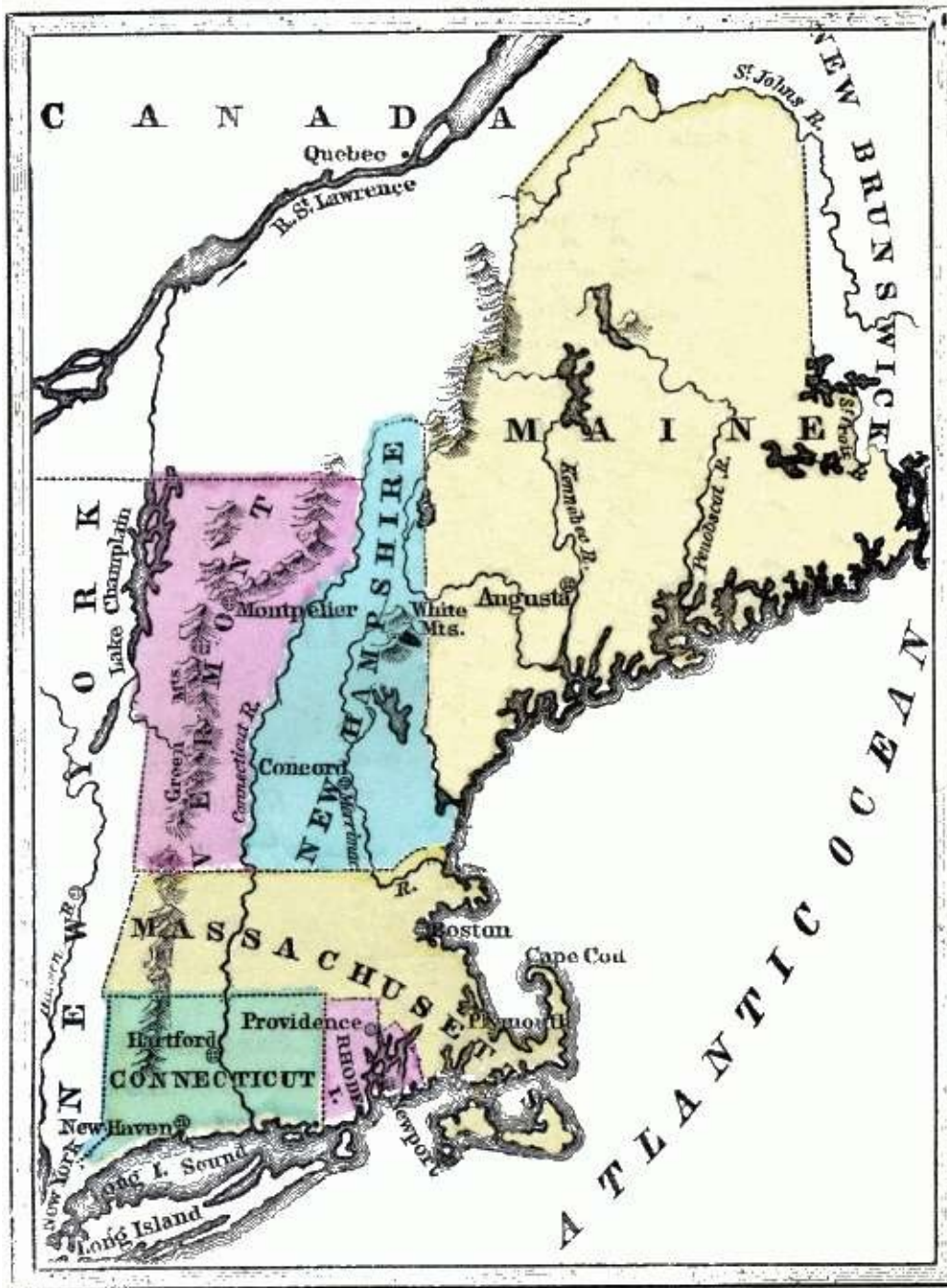
IOWA, Iowa City, on the *Iowa*.

MISSOURI, Jefferson City, on the *Missouri*.

CALIFORNIA, Sacramento, on the *Sacramento*.

* *sang'ga-mon*.

MAP OF THE EASTERN STATES.



LESSON XXIV.

Q. How many Eastern States are there? A. *Six*.

Q. What two States north of Massachusetts?

A. New Hampshire and Vermont.

Q. What two States south of Massachusetts?

A. Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Q. What State west?

A. New York.

Q. What large River between Vermont and New Hampshire?

A. Connecticut River.

Q. Through what States does it flow?

A. Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Q. What Rivers in Maine?

A. Kennebec and Penobscot.

Q. What River in New Hampshire?

A. Merrimac River.

LESSON XXV.

Q. Through what other State does the Merrimac flow?

A. Massachusetts.

Q. What Mountains in Vermont?

A. Green Mountains.

Q. Where are the White Mountains?

A. In New Hampshire.

Q. What large Sound south of Connecticut?

A. Long Island Sound

Q. Name the Eastern States.

Q. Which is the largest?

Q. Which is the smallest?

Q. Where are the Green Mountains?

Q. What large River flows into Long Island Sound?

Q. What Cape in the eastern part of Massachusetts?

Q. What three Rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean?

Q. Describe the Connecticut River.

LESSON XXVI.

Q. What Country north of the Eastern States?

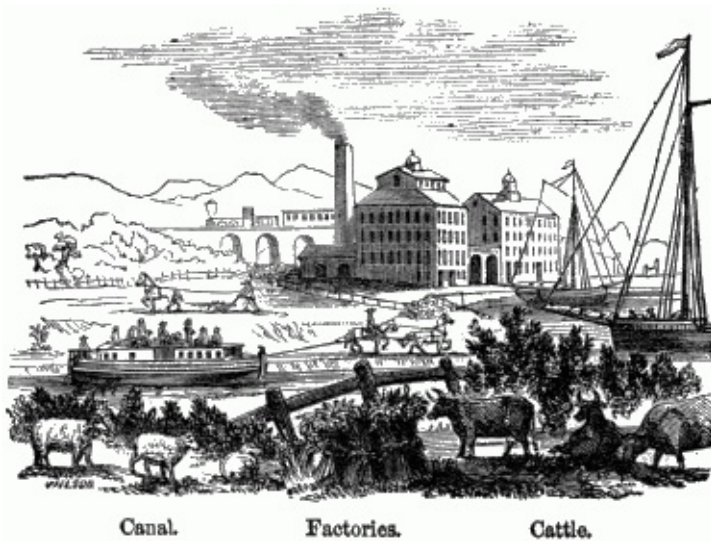
A. Canada.

Q. What State west?

A. New York.

Q. What large Island south of Connecticut?

A. Long Island.



Q. Where is Long Island?

A. South of Connecticut.

Q. What Lake between Vermont and New York?

A. Lake Champlain.

Q. Where is Lake Champlain?

A. Between Vermont and New York.

LESSON XXVII.

EASTERN STATES.

Q. What are these six States together called?

A. New England.

Q. Who first came to New England?

A. People from England, called Puritans.

Q. For what are some of these States noted?

A. For Woolen and Cotton Manufactures.



Q. What is obtained from Maine?

A. Lumber.

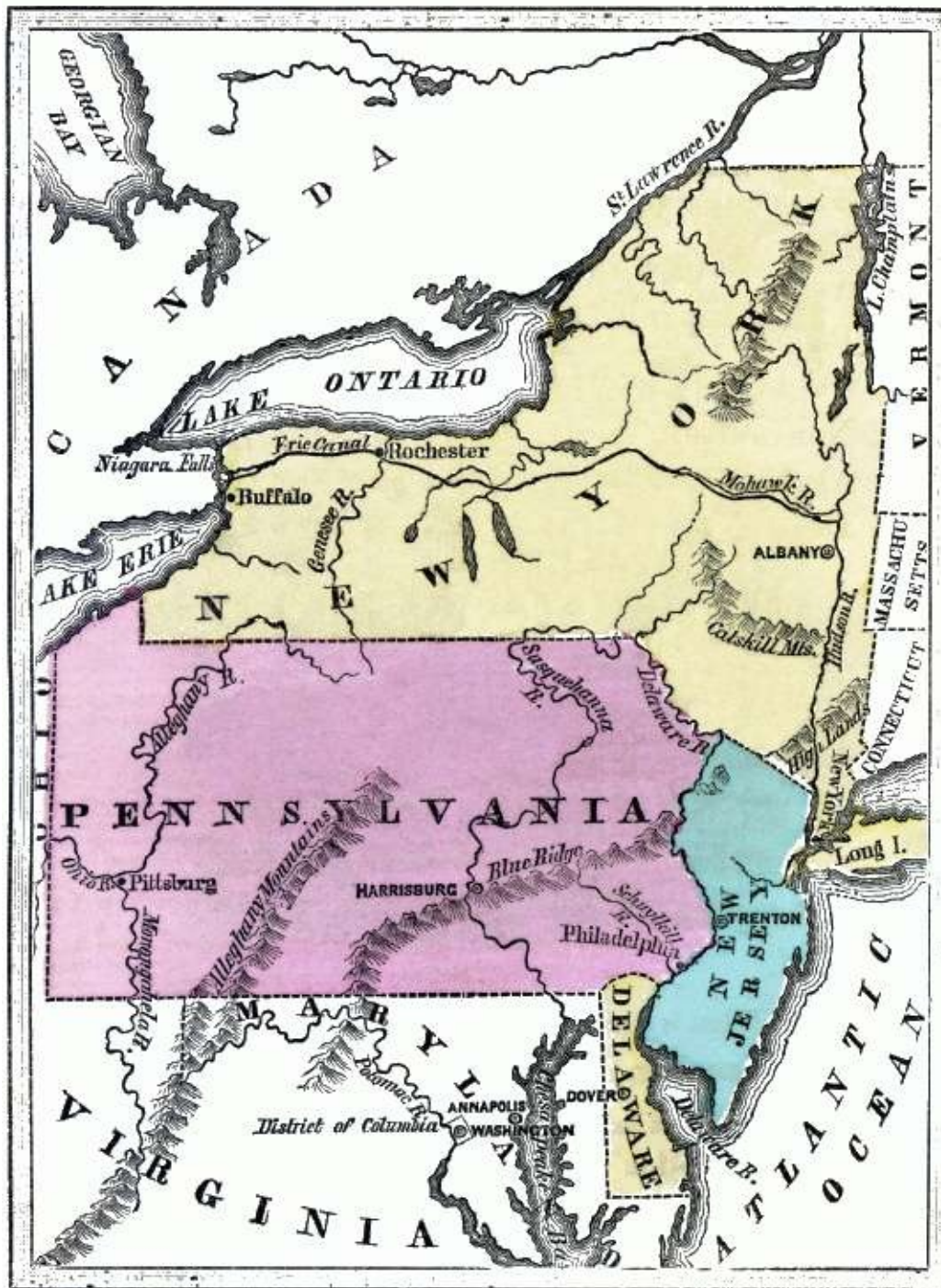
Q. For what animals is Vermont noted?

A. For Sheep.

Q. Which is the largest City in New England?

A. Boston.

MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES.



LESSON XXVIII.

Q. How many Middle States are there?

A. Four.

Q. Which is the largest?

A. New York.

Q. Which is next in size?

A. Pennsylvania.

Q. Which is the next?

A. New Jersey.

Q. Which is the smallest?

A. Delaware.

Q. What Country north of New York?

A. Canada.

Q. What two Lakes on the west?

A. Ontario and Erie.

Q. What two large Rivers in the eastern part of New York?

A. Hudson and Mohawk.

Q. What large River in the western part of New York?

A. Genesee River.

LESSON XXIX.

Q. What large River flows through Pennsylvania?

A. Susquehanna River.

Q. What large River flows northeast from Lake Ontario?

A. St. Lawrence River.

Q. What Mountains in New York?

A. Catskill and Highlands.

Q. What large City in New York?

A. New York.

Q. Name the Middle States.

Q. What States south of New York?

Q. What States east of New York?

Q. Where is Lake Erie?

Q. Where is Lake Ontario?

Q. Where is the Hudson River?

Q. Where is the St. Lawrence?

Q. Into what Lake does the Genesee River flow?

Q. What Lake northeast of New York?

LESSON XXX.

Q. What River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey?

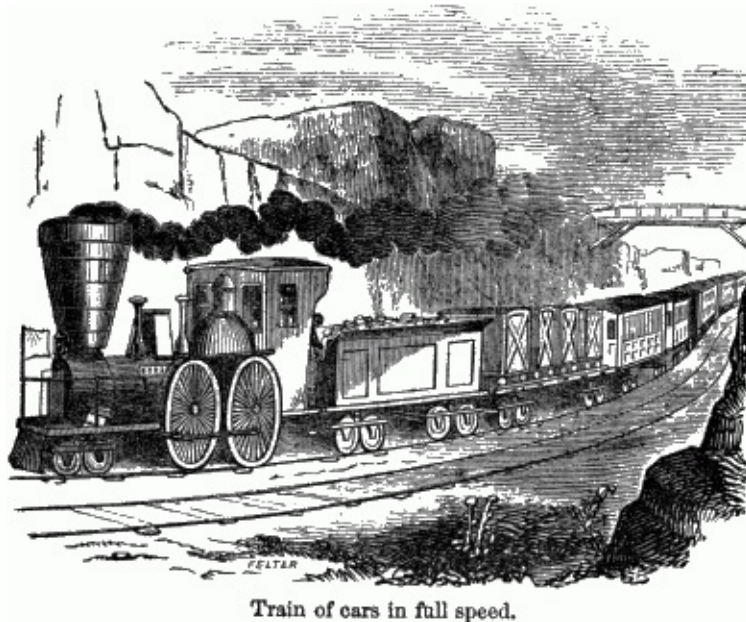
A. Delaware River.

Q. Where is the Delaware River?

A. Between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Q. What Bay between New Jersey and Delaware?

A. Delaware Bay.



Train of cars in full speed.

Q. Where is the Delaware Bay?

A. Between New Jersey and Delaware.

Q. What large Bay in Maryland?

A. Chesapeake Bay.

Q. What Mountains in Pennsylvania?

A. Alleghany and Blue Ridge.

LESSON XXXI.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

Q. For what are the Middle States noted?

A. For Canals and Railroads.

Q. What Waterfall between Lakes Erie and Ontario?

A. Niagara Falls.

Q. What do we get from Pennsylvania?

A. Coal and Iron.



Q. What does the word Pennsylvania mean?

A. Penn's Woods.

Q. Who was William Penn?

A. A Quaker from England, who was good and just to the Indians.

Q. Which is the largest City in Pennsylvania?

A. Philadelphia.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.



LESSON XXXII.

Q. How many Southern States are there?

A. Ten.

Q. Which is the largest?

A. Texas.

Q. Which is furthest south?

A. Florida.

Q. What division of land is Florida?

A. A Peninsula.

Q. What Island south of Florida?

A. Cuba.

Q. What States north of Florida?

A. Georgia and Alabama.

Q. What River touches Virginia?

A. Ohio River.

Q. What River flows through the northern part of Alabama?

A. Tennessee River.

Q. Into what River does the Tennessee flow?

A. Into the Ohio River.

LESSON XXXIII.

Q. What State east of Maryland?

A. Delaware.

Q. What State west of North Carolina?

A. Tennessee.

Q. What River between South Carolina and Georgia?

A. Savannah River.

Q. Into what does it flow?

A. Into the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Name the Southern States.

Q. Name the States that touch the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Name the States that touch the Gulf of Mexico.

Q. What two Southern States touch the Mississippi River?

Q. Between what Ocean and Gulf is Florida?

Q. Where is Cape Sable?

LESSON XXXIV.

Q. What Mountains in the Southern States?

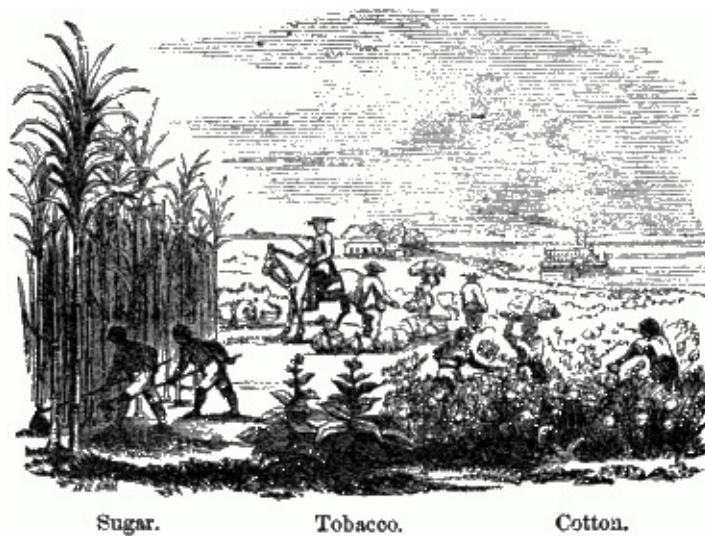
A. Cumberland, Alleghany, and Blue Ridge.

Q. What large Island south of Florida?

A. Cuba.

Q. Where is Cuba?

A. South of Florida.



Q. What Strait between Florida and Cuba?

A. Florida Strait.

Q. Where is Florida Strait?

A. Between Florida and Cuba.

Q. What Ocean and Gulf does it connect?

A. Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.

LESSON XXXV.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Q. What is the Climate of the Southern States?

A. Warm.

Q. What do the Planters of the Southern States own?

A. Large plantations cultivated by slaves.

Q. What are raised on these plantations?

A. Sugar, Tobacco, and Cotton.



Catching Wild Horses with the Lasso.

Q. From what State does most of the Sugar come?

A. Louisiana.

Q. What Presidents were born in Virginia?

A. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, and Taylor.

Q. How are wild horses caught?

A. By means of a leather rope called a Lasso.

MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES.



LESSON XXXVI.

Q. How many Western States are there?

A. Eleven.

Q. What two are furthest north?

A. Michigan and Wisconsin.

Q. What three lie on the west side of the Mississippi River?

A. Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas.

Q. What three lie on the north side of the Ohio River?

A. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.

Q. What two south of the Ohio?

A. Kentucky and Tennessee.

Q. What Lake north of Michigan?

A. Lake Superior.

Q. What Lake east of Michigan?

A. Lake Huron.

Q. What Lake west of Michigan?

A. Lake Michigan.

Q. What Lake north of Ohio?

A. Lake Erie.

LESSON XXXVII.

Q. What Western State does not appear on this map?

A. California.

Q. What four great Rivers flow through the Western States?

A. Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Q. In what direction do nearly all the Rivers in the Western States flow?

A. Toward the Mississippi.

Q. Name the Western States.

Q. What four large Lakes touch the Western States?

Q. Name the largest four Rivers in the Western States.

Q. What River in Ohio?

Q. What River between Indiana and Illinois?

Q. What States south of Tennessee?

Q. What State east of Kentucky?

LESSON XXXVIII.

Q. What River in Wisconsin?

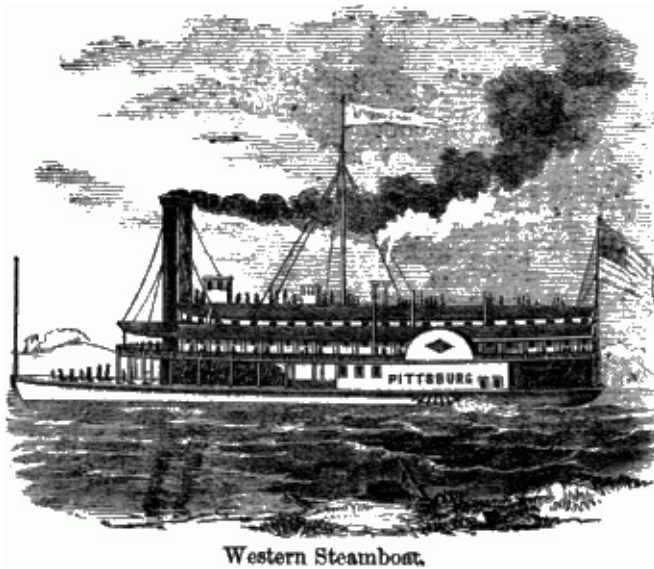
A. Wisconsin River.

Q. What River in Iowa?

A. Iowa River.

Q. What River flows through Missouri?

A. Missouri River.



Q. What River flows through Arkansas?

A. Arkansas River.

Q. What River flows through Tennessee?

A. Tennessee River.

Q. What River in Illinois?

A. Illinois River.

Q. Where do they all empty?

A. All except the Tennessee empty into the Mississippi.

LESSON XXXIX.

THE WESTERN STATES.

Q. What grow in the Western States?

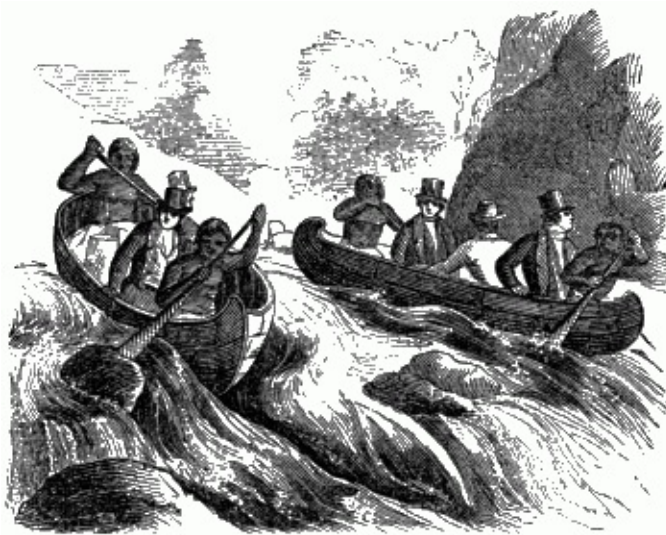
A. Corn, Wheat, Rye, and Fruit.

Q. For what are the Western States noted?

A. For fine Rivers and Steamboats.

Q. Which of the Western States is noted for Gold?

A. California.



Indians in their Canoes conducting Travellers over Rapids.

Q. Where do the Indians of the United States mostly live?

A. In the Western Territories.

Q. What are many of the Indians?

A. Good farmers and quiet people.

Q. In what are some of them very expert?

A. In conducting travellers past dangerous places.

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON XL.

Q. What natural division of land is South America?

A. A Peninsula.

Q. What Division of the Earth is north of South America?

A. North America.

Q. What Ocean east?

A. Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What Ocean west?

A. Pacific Ocean.

Q. What Sea north?

A. Caribbean Sea.

Q. Which is the largest River in South America?

A. Amazon River.

Q. How long is the Amazon?

A. Four thousand miles.

Q. What River further north than the Amazon?

A. Orinoco River.

LESSON XLI

Q. What River in the southeast?

A. La Plata River.

Q. Into what do these Rivers flow?

A. Into the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What great chain of Mountains in the west?

A. Andes Mountains.

Q. Which is the largest Country of South America?

A. Brazil.

Q. Between what two Oceans is South America?

Q. Where is the Caribbean Sea?

Q. Where are the West Indies?

Q. Where are the Andes?

Q. What three large Rivers in South America?

Q. Name all the Countries of South America.

Q. What three in the north?

LESSON XLII.

Q. What Isthmus joins North and South America?

A. Isthmus of Darien.

Q. What Islands north of South America?

A. West Indies.

Q. Which is the most southern Country of South America?

A. Patagonia.



Travellers, with their Mules, crossing a Stream.

Q. What Strait south of Patagonia?

A. Strait of Magellan.

Q. What is the southern Cape of South America?

A. Cape Horn.

Q. What two Oceans meet there?

A. Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

LESSON XLIII.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Q. For what is South America noted?

A. For the largest rivers and longest mountain-chain in the world.

Q. What can you say of the Andes Mountains?

A. The tops of some are continually covered with ice and snow; while at the foot of the mountains, the heat is very great.



Dangers in travelling over the Andes.

Q. What careful animal is used in crossing the Mountains?

A. The Mule.

Q. What if the mule should lose his foothold?

A. Both mule and rider might fall and perish.

Q. What take place in South America?

A. Earthquakes.

MAP OF EUROPE.



LESSON XLIV.

Q. What Ocean north of Europe?

A. Arctic Ocean.

Q. What Ocean west of Europe?

A. Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What Sea south of Europe?

A. Mediterranean Sea.

Q. What is the Mediterranean Sea?

A. The largest Sea in the world.

Q. What Bay west of France?

A. Bay of Biscay.

Q. Which is the largest country of Europe?

A. Russia.

Q. Which is the smallest?

A. Switzerland.

Q. What two Countries touch Russia on the southwest?

A. Austria and Turkey.

Q. What Country south of Turkey?

A. Greece.

LESSON XLV.

Q. What two Countries west of the North Sea?

A. England and Scotland.

Q. What Country west of England?

A. Ireland.

Q. What Country south of England?

A. France.

Q. What Country south of France?

A. Spain.

Q. What two Oceans touch Europe?

Q. What five large Seas do you find on the map of Europe?

Q. What four Rivers?

Q. What Strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic?

Q. What Cape in the north of Europe?

Q. What Gulf east of Italy?

Q. Where is the White Sea?

LESSON XLVI.

Q. What Sea north of Prussia?

A. Baltic Sea.

Q. What large Sea south of Russia?

A. Black Sea.

Q. What large River runs through Austria and Turkey?

A. Danube River.



Q. What Mountains between France and Spain?

A. Pyrenees Mountains.

Q. What large Island west of Norway?

A. Iceland.

Q. What Island south of Italy?

A. Sicily.

LESSON XLVII.

EUROPE.

Q. Which, are the most powerful Countries in Europe?

A. Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Q. What great General, a few years ago, led the most powerful army in the world?

A. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Q. Where was he finally overthrown?

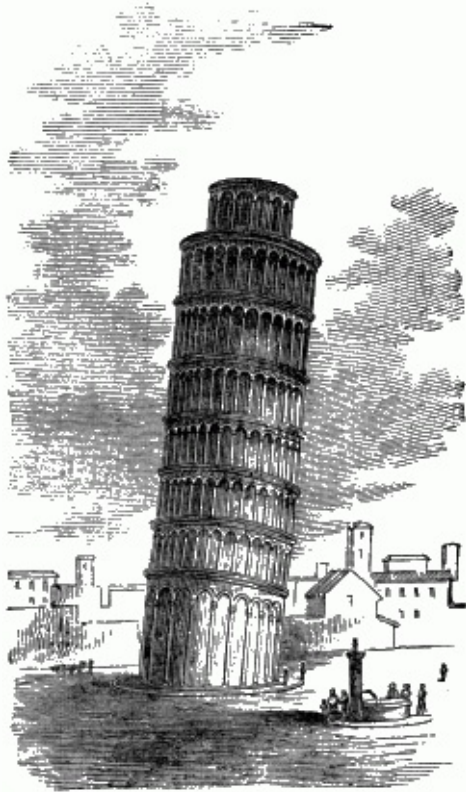
A. At the Battle of Waterloo, in the year 1815.

Q. What brave man was a Swiss?

A. William Tell.

Q. What remarkable building in Italy?

A. The Leaning Tower.



Leaning Tower in Italy.

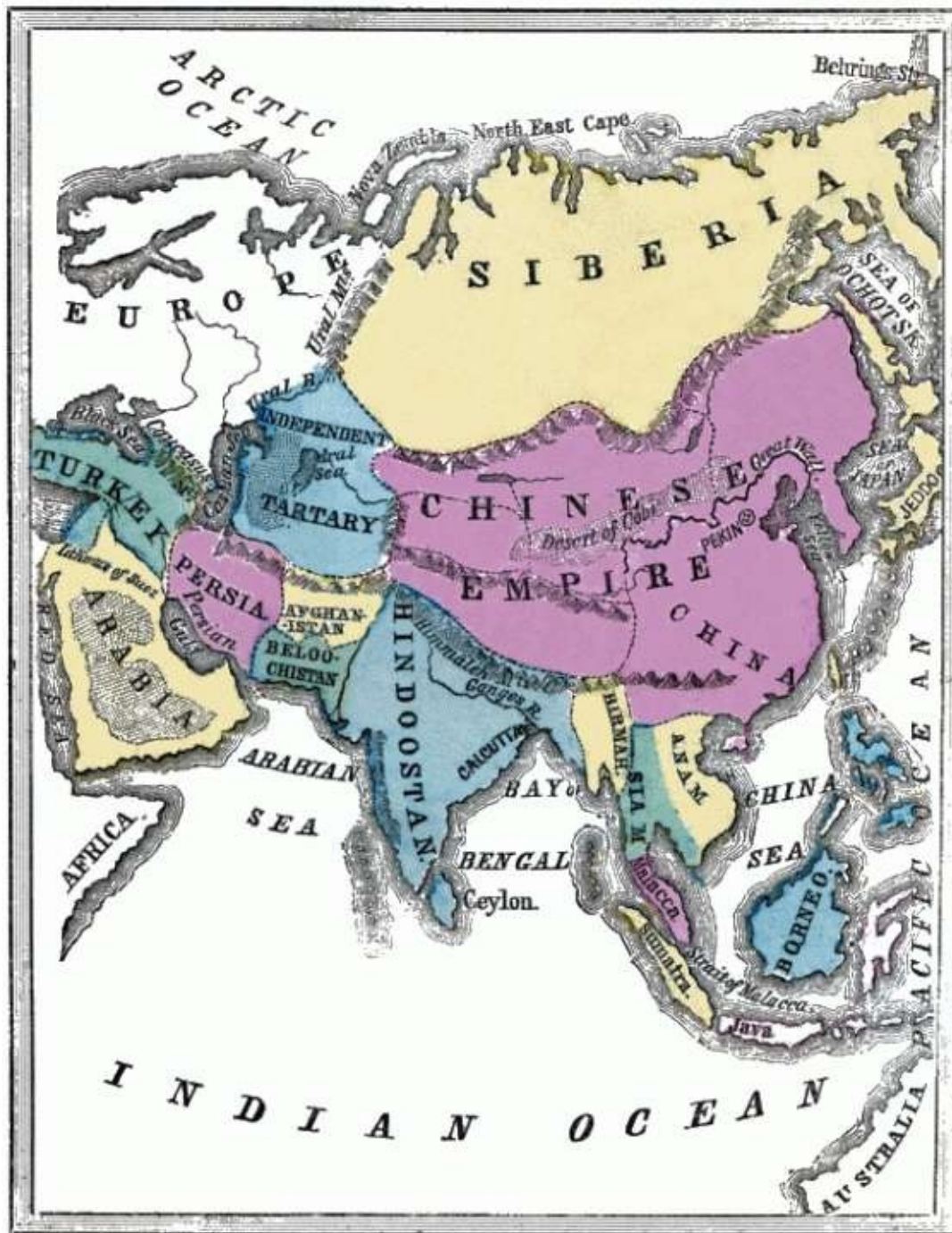
Q. What law in Prussia about attending school?

A. Every boy and girl is obliged to attend school regularly.

Q. What can you say of the northern part of Europe?

A. It is so cold, that there is good sleighing all the year.

MAP OF ASIA.



LESSON XLVIII

Q. What can you say of the size of Asia?

A. It is the largest Grand Division of the Earth.

Q. What Ocean north of Asia?

A. Arctic Ocean.

Q. What Ocean east?

A. Pacific Ocean.

Q. What Ocean south?

A. Indian Ocean.

Q. What Sea south of Asia?

A. Arabian Sea.

Q. What Bay south of Asia?

A. Bay of Bengal.

Q. What four Seas east of Asia?

A. China, Yellow, Japan and Ochotsk.

Q. What Sea between Arabia and Africa?

A. Red Sea

LESSON XLIX.

Q. What Division of the Earth is west of Asia?

A. Europe.

Q. What Division southwest?

A. Africa.

Q. What large Country in the northern part of Asia?

A. Siberia.

Q. What Empire in the east?

A. Chinese Empire.

Q. What three Oceans touch Asia?

Q. What two Seas between Asia and Europe?

Q. What Sea between Asia and Africa

Q. What two countries of Asia are furthest north?

Q. Between what two Countries is the Persian Gulf?

Q. What Cape in the north of Asia?

LESSON L.

Q. What country in the southeastern part of the Chinese Empire?

A. China.

Q. What Country between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal?

A. Hindoostan.

Q. What Country in Asia is furthest southwest?

A. Arabia.



Q. What Mountains between Asia and Europe?

A. Ural Mountains.

Q. What large Island south of China Sea?

A. Borneo.

Q. What large Island southeast of Borneo?

A. Australia.

LESSON LI.

ASIA.

Q. What Division of the Earth was first inhabited?

A. Asia.

Q. Who first lived in Asia?

A. Adam and Eve.

Q. What is the color of the Asiatics?

A. Yellow.



Q. What do many worship?

A. Idols.

Q. For what purpose did the Chinese build the Great

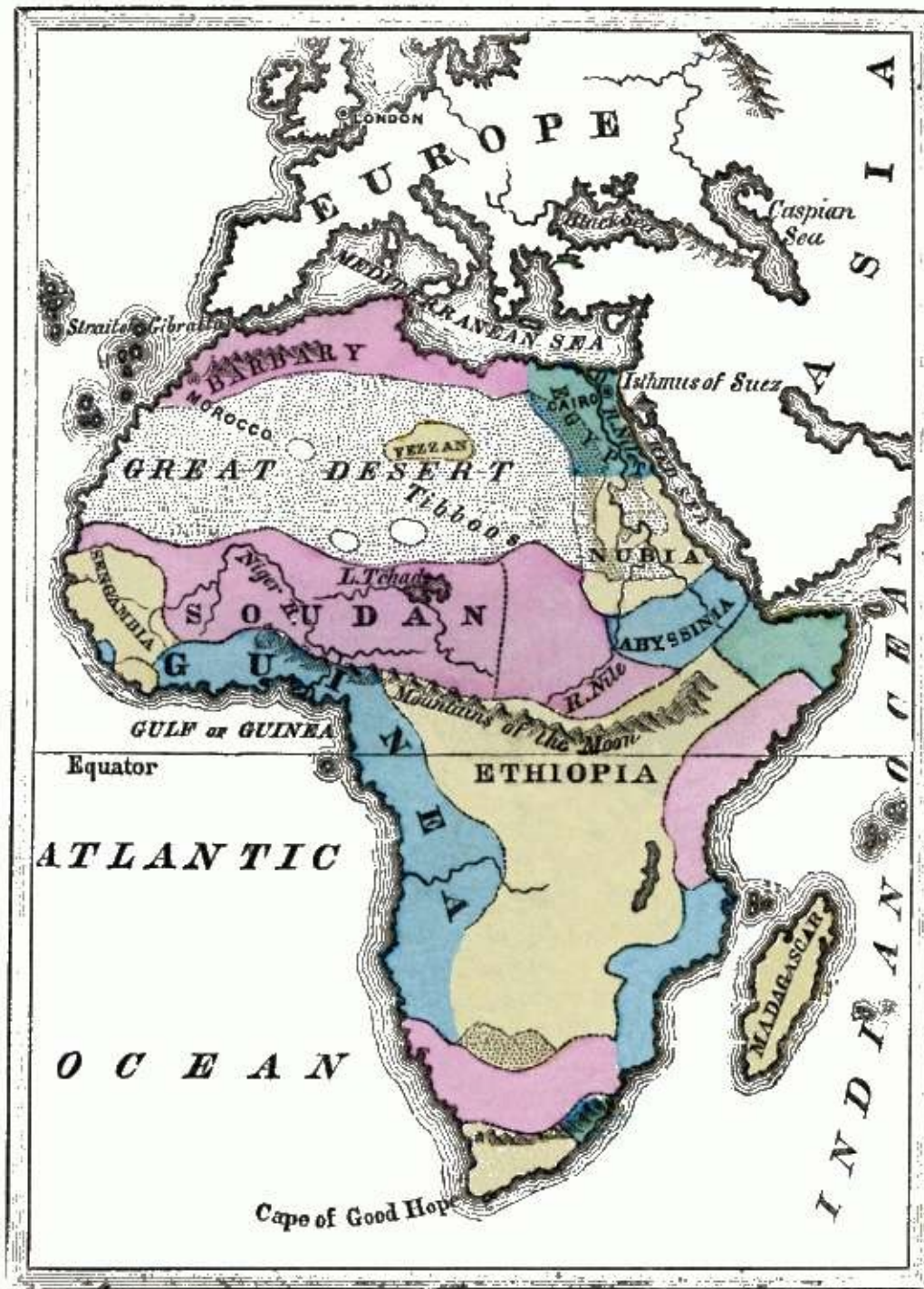
Wall?

A. To defend themselves from their enemies.

Q. What animal is very useful in crossing the Deserts?

A. The Camel.

MAP OF AFRICA.



LESSON LII.

Q. What Division of land is Africa?

A. A Peninsula.

Q. Between what two Oceans is Africa?

A. Atlantic and Indian.

Q. What Division of the Earth north of Africa 2

A. Europe.

Q. What Sea north of Africa?

A. Mediterranean Sea.

Q. What Division of the Earth northeast of Africa?

A. Asia.

Q. What Sea east of Africa?

A. Red Sea.

Q. What Gulf west of Africa?

A. Gulf of Guinea.

Q. What large Island southeast of Africa?

A. Madagascar.

LESSON LIII.

Q. What Country in the northeastern part of Africa?

A. Egypt.

Q. What Country south of Egypt?

A. Nubia.

Q. What Country south of Nubia?

A. Abyssinia.

Q. Which are the largest two Rivers in Africa?

A. Nile and Niger

Q. With what Ocean is the Mediterranean Sea connected?

Q. With what Ocean is the Red Sea connected?

Q. What three Countries of Africa touch the Red Sea?

Q. What large River flows into the Mediterranean Sea?

Q. What large River flows into the Gulf of Guinea?

Q. On which side of Africa is Guinea?

LESSON LIV.

Q. What Desert in the northern part of Africa?

A. Sahara, or Great Desert.

Q. What Mountains in the centre?

A. Mountains of the Moon.

Q. What Isthmus joins Africa with Asia?

A. Isthmus of Suez.



A Traveller attacked by a Crocodile.

Q. What Country in Europe is nearest Africa?

A. Spain.

Q. What Strait between Africa and Spain?

A. Strait of Gibraltar.

Q. What Cape in the southern part of Africa?

A. Cape of Good Hope.

LESSON LV.

Q. What is Africa?

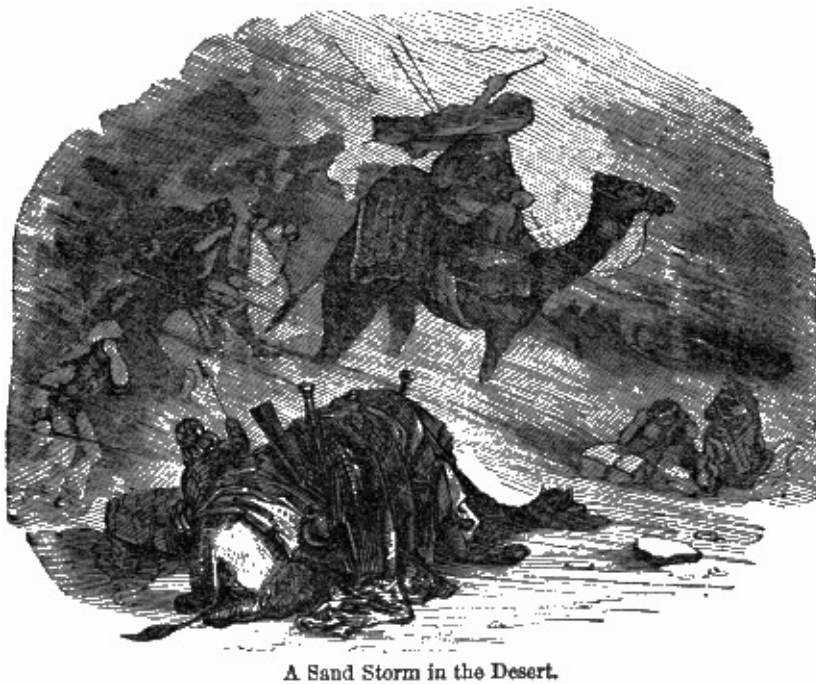
A. The warmest Division of the Earth.

Q. What animals are found in Africa?

A. Elephants, Lions, and Leopards.

Q. What dangerous reptiles in Africa?

A. Serpents and Crocodiles.



Q. What is a great part of Africa?

A. A Desert, or vast Sandy Plain.

Q. How do men cross the Desert?

A. In large companies, called Caravans.

Q. What storms sometimes overtake Caravans?

A. Storms of scorching sand, raised by the wind.

RECAPITULATION.

OCEANS.

Where is?

Pacific Ocean *West of America.*

Atlantic Ocean *East of America.*

Northern Ocean *North of North America.*

Southern Ocean *South of South America.*

Indian Ocean *South of Asia.*

RIVERS.

Where is?

Amazon *In the northern part of S. America.*

Mississippi *In the United States.*

Missouri *In the United States.*

Ohio *In the United States.*

Arkansas *In the United States.*

Connecticut *In the United States.*

Hudson *In the Eastern States.*

Susquehanna *Runs through Pennsylvania.*

Delaware *Between Pennsylvania and Delaware.*

Volga *In Russia.*

Danube *Runs through Austria and Turkey.*

Nile *In the northeastern part of Africa.*

SEAS

Where is?

Mediterranean Sea *Between Europe and Africa.*

Black and Caspian *Between Europe and Asia.*

North Sea *West of Europe.*

Baltic Sea *West of Russia.*

Caribbean Sea *North of South America.*

Arabian Sea *South of Asia.*

China Sea *South of China.*

Red Sea *Between Africa and Asia.*

GULFS AND BAYS

Where is?

Baffin's Bay *West of Greenland.*

Hudson's Bay *In British America.*

Gulf of Mexico *South of the United States.*

Bay of Biscay *West of France.*

Gulf of Guinea *West of Africa.*

Chesapeake Bay *In Maryland.*

Delaware Bay *Between New Jersey and Delaware.*

LAKES

Where is?

Lake Superior *North of the United States.*

Lake Michigan *In the northern part of the United States.*

Lake Erie *North of the United States.*

Lake Ontario *North of the United States.*

MOUNTAINS.

Where are?

Rocky *In the western part of N. America.*

Andes *In the western part of S. America.*

Alleghany *In the eastern part of the United States.*

Green *In Vermont.*

White *In New Hampshire.*

Ural *Between Europe and Asia.*

Alps *North of Italy.*

Pyrenees *Between France and Spain.*

ISLANDS.

Where is?

Australia *Southeast of Asia.*

Iceland *East of Greenland.*

Cuba *South of the United States.*

Madagascar *Southeast of Africa.*

Nova Zembla *North of Russia.*

Sicily *South of Italy.*

NATIONAL SERIES
OF
STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY A.S. BARNES & CO.,
51 JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK.

R.G. PARKER'S SCHOOL READERS.

PARKER'S First—Second—Third—Fourth, and Rhetorical Header.

ORTHOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR, ETC.

PRICE'S Spelling Book—WRIGHT'S Analytical Orthography—
MARTIN'S Orthoepist—NORTHEND'S Dictation Exercises—
CLARK'S Analysis—CLARK'S English Grammar and Etymological
Chart—WELCH'S English Sentence—DAY'S Art of Rhetoric.

ELOCUTIONARY WORKS.

NORTHEND'S Little Speaker—American Speaker—School
Dialogues—ZACHIOS' New American Speaker—PARKER's and
ZACHOS' Introductory Lessons.

WILLARD'S SERIES OF HISTORIES.

WILLARD'S History of the United States—Universal History—
Historic Guide—Temple of Time.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

MONTEITH'S First Lessons in Geography. MONTEITH'S Youth's Manual of Geography. McNALLY's System of School Geography.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.

Table-Book and Primary Arithmetic—Intellectual Arithmetic—School Arith.—University Arithmetic—Elementary Algebra—Elementary Geometry—Practical Mathematics—BOURDON'S Algebra—LEGENDRE'S Geom.—Surveying—Analytical Geom.—Calculus—Des. Geom.—Shades, Shadows, &c.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE PHILOSOPHIES.

PARKER'S Juvenile Philosophy, Parts 1 & 2—PARKER'S School Compendium—BARTLETT'S Mechanics—Optics—Astronomy.—Bartlett's Analytical Mechanics.

INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY AND MYTHOLOGY.

MAHAN'S Intellectual Philosophy—DWIGHT'S Grecian and Roman Mythology.

NATURAL SCIENCES, ETC.

CHAMBERS' Introduction to the Sciences—Treasury of Knowledge—CLARK'S Drawing—REID and BAIN'S Chemistry—HAMILTON'S Physiology—CHAMBERS' Zoology—PAGE'S Geology—McINTYRE on the Globes—GILLESPIE on Road-making

—GREGORY'S Chemistry—CHURCH'S Calculus—CHURCH'S Anal. Geom.—COURTENAY'S Calculus—HACKLEY'S Trigonometry—Manual of Fine Arts—LARDNER on the Steam Engine.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.

FULTON & EASTMAN'S System, with the Chirographic Charts.

MUSIC FOR SCHOOLS.

KINGSLEY'S Juvenile Choir—Kingsley's Young Ladies' Harp—SHERWOOD'S School Song and Hymn Book—Sabbath-School Gems—Christian Melodies.

BROOKS' CLASSICS.

Latin Lessons—Greek Lessons—Collectanea Evangelica—Ovid.

THE ENGLISH POETS, WITH BOYD'S NOTES.

MILTON'S Paradise Lost—POLLOK'S Course of Time—YOUNG'S Night Thoughts—THOMSON'S Seasons—COWPER'S Task, Conversation, &c.

LIBRARY OF REFERENCE FOR TEACHERS.

PAGE'S Theory and Practice of Teaching—NORTHEND'S Teacher and Parent—MANSFIELD on American Education—DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions—DAVIES' Logic and Utility of Mathematics—WATTS on the Improvement of the Mind—

Cyclopedia of Geography—Cyclopedia of Chronology—Cyclopedia of Biography—Cyclopedia of Useful Arts—Cyclopedia of Literature and Fine Arts—Cyclopedia of Europe.

***END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG
EBOOK FIRST LESSONS IN
GEOGRAPHY***

***** This file should be named
11722-h.txt or 11722-h.zip

This and all associated files of
various formats will be found in:
<http://www.gutenberg.net/1/1/7/2/11722>
Updated editions will replace the
previous one--the old editions
will be renamed.

Creating the works from public
domain print editions means that
no
one owns a United States
copyright in these works, so the
Foundation
(and you!) can copy and
distribute it in the United
States without
permission and without paying
copyright royalties. Special
rules,
set forth in the General Terms of
Use part of this license, apply
to
copying and distributing Project

Gutenberg-tm electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG-tm concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for the eBooks, unless you receive specific permission. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the rules is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. They may be modified and printed and given away--you may do practically ANYTHING with public domain eBooks. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

*** START: FULL LICENSE ***

THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG
LICENSE
PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU
DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg-tm mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in

any way with the phrase "Project Gutenberg"), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg-tm License (available with this file or online at <http://gutenberg.net/license>).

Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee

as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. "Project Gutenberg" is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation ("the Foundation" or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is in the public

domain in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg-tm mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg-tm works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg-tm name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg-tm License when you share it without charge with others.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United

States, check
the laws of your country in
addition to the terms of this
agreement
before downloading, copying,
displaying, performing,
distributing or
creating derivative works based
on this work or any other Project
Gutenberg-tm work. The
Foundation makes no
representations concerning
the copyright status of any work
in any country outside the United
States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all
references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence,
with active links to, or other
immediate
access to, the full Project
Gutenberg-tm License must appear
prominently
whenever any copy of a Project
Gutenberg-tm work (any work on
which the
phrase "Project Gutenberg"
appears, or with which the phrase
"Project
Gutenberg" is associated) is
accessed, displayed, performed,
viewed,
copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of
anyone anywhere at no cost and
with
almost no restrictions

whatsoever. You may copy it,
give it away or
re-use it under the terms of the
Project Gutenberg License
included
with this eBook or online at
www.gutenberg.net

1.E.2. If an individual Project
Gutenberg-tm electronic work is
derived
from the public domain (does not
contain a notice indicating that
it is
posted with permission of the
copyright holder), the work can
be copied
and distributed to anyone in the
United States without paying any
fees
or charges. If you are
redistributing or providing
access to a work
with the phrase "Project
Gutenberg" associated with or
appearing on the
work, you must comply either with
the requirements of paragraphs

1.E.1
through 1.E.7 or obtain
permission for the use of the
work and the
Project Gutenberg-tm trademark as
set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or
1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project
Gutenberg-tm electronic work is
posted
with the permission of the

copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg-tm License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg-tm License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg-tm.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg-tm License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up,

nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg-tm work in a format other than "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg-tm web site (www.gutenberg.net), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg-tm License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg-tm works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing

access to or distributing Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works provided that

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg-tm works calculated using the method

you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is

owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg-tm trademark, but he

has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the

Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments

must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax

returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and

sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the

address specified in Section 4, "Information about donations to

the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation."

- You provide a full refund of

any money paid by a user who notifies

you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he

does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg-tm License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium

and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg-tm works.

- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any

money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the

electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.

- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg-tm works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from both the Project Gutenberg

Literary Archive Foundation and Michael Hart, the owner of the Project Gutenberg-tm trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread public domain works in creating the Project Gutenberg-tm collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain "Defects," such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund"

described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg-tm trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg-tm electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH F3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person

you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS,' WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of

damages.

If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any

Project Gutenberg-tm
work, (b) alteration,
modification, or additions or
deletions to any
Project Gutenberg-tm work, and
(c) any Defect you cause.

Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg- tm

Project Gutenberg-tm is
synonymous with the free
distribution of
electronic works in formats
readable by the widest variety of
computers
including obsolete, old, middle-
aged and new computers. It
exists
because of the efforts of
hundreds of volunteers and
donations from
people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support
to provide volunteers with the
assistance they need, is critical
to reaching Project Gutenberg-
tm's
goals and ensuring that the
Project Gutenberg-tm collection
will
remain freely available for
generations to come. In 2001,
the Project
Gutenberg Literary Archive
Foundation was created to provide

a secure
and permanent future for Project
Gutenberg-tm and future
generations.
To learn more about the Project
Gutenberg Literary Archive
Foundation
and how your efforts and
donations can help, see Sections
3 and 4
and the Foundation web page at
<http://www.pglaaf.org>.

Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary
Archive Foundation is a non
profit
501(c)(3) educational corporation
organized under the laws of the
state of Mississippi and granted
tax exempt status by the Internal
Revenue Service. The
Foundation's EIN or federal tax
identification
number is 64-6221541. Its 501(c)
(3) letter is posted at
<http://pglaaf.org/fundraising>.
Contributions to the Project
Gutenberg
Literary Archive Foundation are
tax deductible to the full extent
permitted by U.S. federal laws
and your state's laws.

The Foundation's principal office is located at 4557 Melan Dr. S. Fairbanks, AK, 99712., but its volunteers and employees are scattered throughout numerous locations. Its business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887, email business@pglaf.org. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's web site and official page at <http://pglaf.org>

For additional contact information:

Dr. Gregory B. Newby
Chief Executive and Director
gbnewby@pglaf.org

Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project Gutenberg-tm depends upon and cannot survive without wide spread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine readable form accessible by the widest

array of equipment including
outdated equipment. Many small
donations
(\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly
important to maintaining tax
exempt
status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to
complying with the laws
regulating
charities and charitable
donations in all 50 states of the
United
States. Compliance requirements
are not uniform and it takes a
considerable effort, much
paperwork and many fees to meet
and keep up
with these requirements. We do
not solicit donations in
locations
where we have not received
written confirmation of
compliance. To
SEND DONATIONS or determine the
status of compliance for any
particular state visit
<http://pglaf.org>

While we cannot and do not
solicit contributions from states
where we
have not met the solicitation
requirements, we know of no
prohibition
against accepting unsolicited
donations from donors in such
states who
approach us with offers to

donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg Web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: <http://pglaf.org/donate>

Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg-tm electronic works.

Professor Michael S. Hart is the originator of the Project Gutenberg-tm concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For thirty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg-tm eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg-tm eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as Public Domain in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Each eBook is in a subdirectory of the same number as the eBook's eBook number, often in several formats including plain vanilla ASCII, compressed (zipped), HTML and others.

Corrected EDITIONS of our eBooks replace the old file and take over the old filename and etext number. The replaced older file is renamed. VERSIONS based on separate sources are treated as new eBooks receiving new filenames and etext numbers.

Most people start at our Web site which has the main PG search facility:

<http://www.gutenberg.net>
This Web site includes information about Project

Gutenberg-tm,
including how to make donations
to the Project Gutenberg Literary
Archive Foundation, how to help
produce our new eBooks, and how
to
subscribe to our email newsletter
to hear about new eBooks.

EBooks posted prior to November
2003, with eBook numbers BELOW
#10000,
are filed in directories based on
their release date. If you want
to
download any of these eBooks
directly, rather than using the
regular
search system you may utilize the
following addresses and just
download by the etext year.

<http://www.ibiblio.org/gutenberg/etext06>
(Or /etext 05, 04, 03, 02,
01, 00, 99,
98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92,
92, 91 or 90)

EBooks posted since November
2003, with etext numbers OVER
#10000, are
filed in a different way. The
year of a release date is no
longer part
of the directory path. The path
is based on the etext number
(which is
identical to the filename). The
path to the file is made up of

single
digits corresponding to all but
the last digit in the filename.
For
example an eBook of filename
10234 would be found at:

<http://www.gutenberg.net/1/0/2/3/10234>

or filename 24689 would be found
at:
<http://www.gutenberg.net/2/4/6/8/24689>

An alternative method of locating
eBooks:
<http://www.gutenberg.net/GUTINDEX.ALL>
*** END: FULL LICENSE ***